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ABSTRACT

One of a series of profiles prepared by the Cooperative Educational Abstracting Service, this brief outline provides basic background information on educational principles, system of administration, structure and organization, general secondary education, teacher training, social education, and technical and vocational education in Burundi. Statistics provided by the Unesco Office of Statistics show enrollment at all levels, from preprimary to adult; number of teachers; population by age groups; public expenditure on education; educational indicators by subject (level enrollment ratios, maximum age specific enrollment ratio, enrollment in natural and applied sciences at the third level, public expenditure on education as a percentage of budget and of GNP, and the adult illiteracy rate). Included is an organization chart of the office of the Minister of Education. For a description on the general nature of the Country Education Profiles, and for a list of related documents see SO 005 686. (JMB)

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EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Date of issue: June 1972

Country: BURUNDI

General principles

Since the country's accession to independence in 1962, the authorities have paid particular attention to educational matters. Priority was first of all given to higher and secondary education in order to train the staff required for economic and social development.

The reforms of secondary education in 1964 and of primary education, commenced in 1970 (still in progress), aim at democratizing education, ruralizing primary education, unifying curricula and providing educational guidance. The first five-year plan of economic and social development (1968-1972) gave priority to the training of teachers, engineers and doctors. Free schooling was introduced when the Republic was proclaimed, in November 1966.

In 1968/69 the integrated rural development project of Mosso-Cankuzo was set up; the educational side of this project comprises a group of schools integrated in the socio-economic set-up and a rural training school to provide rural primary teachers, so combining a "a knowledge of rural environment with action on this environment". There are two types of education: official education, provided entirely by the State, and private subsidized education, for which the State pays all staff salaries and allowances and 80% of the other costs.

System of administration

Under Belgian administration, education was regulated by an agreement between the government and certain authorities responsible for organizating education (religious congregations). At present, all measures concerning the system of education come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education and Culture; they are submitted to the Council of Ministers and promulgated by decree or order. An inspectorate attached to the education departments supervises the implementation of decisions relating to education.

The country is divided into 8 provinces, 18 districts and 78 communes. There is a primary school inspector in each district, all of them being Burundi nationals. The

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secondary school inspectors - all foreigners - work at the Ministry of Education and Culture and reside at Bujumbura. They are recruited on the basis of their qualifications in their respective subjects. Primary inspectors are attached to the Department of Primary Education and Teacher Training, and secondary school inspectors to the General Board of Education.

The school year begins in September and lasts 220 days. At primary level there are 6 school days a week of 6 hours a day, and the teachers have one fixed class. In secondary education the teachers' timetables vary from 22 to 24 hours a week. The financial year begins in January.

Structure and organization

The education system comprises the primary, secondary and higher levels.

In some primary schools there are pre-school classes ("*classes gardiennes*") which accept children under the age of six. The cost of this education is borne entirely by the parents.

Primary education is provided for children from 6 to 12 years old and covers 6 years divided into three two-year stages. At the end of the six-year course there is now a 7th class which prepares pupils for secondary education.

In secondary education, which has been revised since 1964/65, all schools except certain vocational technical and domestic science schools follow a common basic programme for the first three years of the secondary course. Secondary education comprises the following sub-divisions.

General secondary education. Under the law-decree No. 1/84 of 29 August 1967 on the organization of education and the ministerial order No. 080/124 of 11 September, general secondary education covers 6 years and is divided into two stages. After the first two years, pupils admitted to the next class choose one of the two streams "modern" or "Latin"; in the fourth and fifth classes there are four divisions: modern, classical, scientific and economic. The sixth class comprises the divisions: modern, classical, science A, science B and economics. Only pupils completing the third year in the Latin division are admitted to the classical division in the fourth year. Only pupils completing the fifth year in the science division are admitted to science A or B in the sixth year.

The first stage leads to a certificate enabling pupils to enter either the second general secondary stage or vocational divisions. The second stage leads to the humanities certificate.

Teacher training is given in establishments providing a long course (7 years) called teacher training schools, or in establishments with a short course (4 years) called pedagogical intermediate schools. After seven years of teacher training candidates receive two diplomas - the secondary school certificate and the ordinary teacher's diploma.

Social education, which prepares pupils for leadership in social work and youth movements, comprises a four-year course after the first stage of general secondary education.

Technical and vocational education, according to the ministerial circular 080/642/03.07, offers the following sections: secondary technical education of seven years' duration (technician training); intermediate technical education of four years' duration (training for skilled workers); three years' vocational training (training for specialized workers).

In addition to these types of secondary education organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture, there are other specialized secondary school divisions organized by other ministries in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and offering both long and short courses.

There are two higher education establishments: the Official University of Bujumbura and the Bujumbura higher teacher training school. For entry to the Official University of Bujumbura, students must have successfully completed the six-year secondary school course and possess a certified diploma. The University comprises four faculties: law, arts and philosophy, economic and social science, science. After two or three years' study students continue their higher education abroad except in the law faculty, where it is possible to take a degree.

The higher teacher training school trains teachers for the first stage of secondary education and is moreover the training centre for primary school inspectors and for teachers' refresher courses. There are two divisions: letters, comprising two branches, literature-history-geography and English literature, and the science division, with the two branches of

biology-chemistry and mathematics-physics. The group for training physical education teachers is also attached to the science division.

Candidates for admission must either hold the secondary school certificate or have successfully completed the primary teacher training school. All candidates must pass an entrance examination.

Bibliography

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STATISTICS
BURUNDI

(Source : Unesco Office of Statistics)

Estimated population 1970	:	3 600 000
Area (Km2)	:	27 834
Inhabitants per Km2	:	129

1. ENROLMENT

Level of education	1965	1969	1970
Pre-primary			
MF	409	962	916
F	161	429	419
First level			
MF	146 920	182 444	181 758
F	43 213	57 603	59 843
Second level			
MF	5 956	8 857	9 243
F	1 593	2 221	2 452
Third level			
MF	188	397	466
F	10	18	26
Special education			
MF	-	...	...
F	-	...	...
Adult education			
MF	841	363	...
F	61	162	...

2. TEACHERS

Level of education	1965	1969	1970
Pre-primary			
MF	11	17	18
F	11	17	18
First level			
MF	3 633	4 877	4 955
F	672	1 122	1 267
Second level			
MF	...	772	824
F	...	198	192
Third level			
MF	66	90	102
F	-	5	7
Special education			
MF	-	...	...
F	-	...	...
Adult education			
MF	15	...	...
F	1	...	...

3. POPULATION

In thousands

Population by age groups	1965		1970	
	Total	Female	Total	Female
Total population	3 211	1 626	3 600	1 824
0 - 4	555	277	643	322
5 - 14	811	406	908	455
15 - 19	327	164	363	182
20 - 24	283	142	314	158

4. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION [1/]

Currency : Franc — In thousands

Item	1965	1969	1970
Exchange rate in US $	0.0114	0.0114	0.0114
Public expenditure on education			
Total	261 833	477 677	478 670
Recurring	261 833	477 677	478 670
Capital	-	-	-

1/ Central Government only ; not including foreign aid (353 000 francs in 1969 and 341 374 francs in 1970).

5. EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS BY SUBJECT

Subject	1965	1969	1970
Level enrolment ratios			
First and second levels combined (age group 6-18)	16	18	17
First level (age group 6-12)	26	29	28
Second level (age group 13-18)	1	2	2
Third level (age group 20-24)	0.07	0.12	0.15

5. EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS BY SUBJECT
(Cont'd)

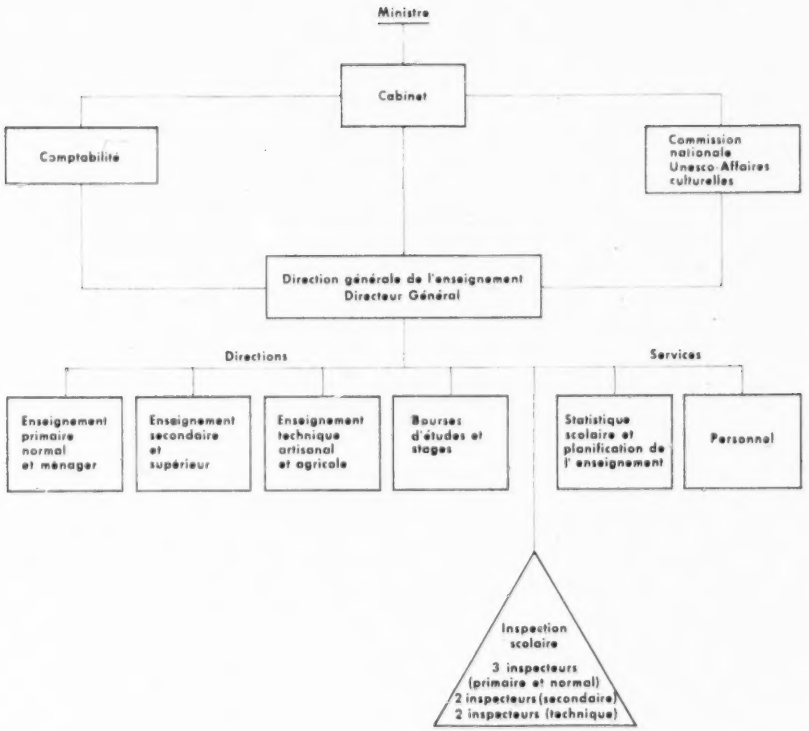
Subject	1968	1969
Maximum age specific enrolment ratio		
a) attending first level (age 8)	32.7	
... 7)		30.5
b) attending second level (age 15)	2.5	2.3
(including all secondary education)		
Note : For ratios of all ages see Unesco Statistical Yearbook		

Subject	1965	1969	1970
Education at the third level : Natural and applied sciences +/ as a percentage of total enrolment	33.5	39.0	40.6
Third level graduates per 10 000 inhabitants aged 20 - 24	...	1/ 2.3	2/ 2.7

+/ Natural and applied sciences (i.e. Natural Sciences, Engineering, Medical Science and Agriculture).
1/ 1967 2/ 1968

Subject	1965	1969	1970
Public expenditure on education 1/			
as a % of Budget	...	23.9	23.0
as a % of GNP	1.9	3.1	2.8
Public and private expenditure on education as a % of GNP	...	...	...

1/ Central Government only ; not including foreign aid.



GLOSSARY

Direction générale de l'enseignement: General Directorate for Education.
Directions: directorates
Enseignement primaire, normal et ménager: primary education, teacher training and home economics.
Enseignement secondaire et supérieur: secondary and higher education.
Enseignement technique, artisanal et agricole: technical education, arts and crafts, agricultural education.
Bourses d'études et stages: Scholarships.
Statistiques scolaires et planification de l'enseignement: school statistics and educational planning.

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